

# REPORT

## ON

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 17th May 1890.

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Nil.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No.                 | Names of newspapers.          | Place of publication. | Reported number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>BENGALI.</b>     |                               |                       |                                 |   |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i> |                               |                       |                                 |   |
| 1                   | "Ahammadi"                    | Tangail, Mymensingh   | 450                             |   |
| 2                   | "Ave Maria"                   | Calcutta              | .....                           |   |
| 3                   | "Divakar"                     | Ditto                 | .....                           |   |
| 4                   | "Gaura Duta"                  | Maldah                | .....                           |   |
| 5                   | "Kasipore Nibasi"             | Kasipore, Burrisal    | 30                              |   |
| 6                   | "Purva Bangabasi"             | Noakholly             | .....                           |   |
| 7                   | "Purva Darpan"                | Chittagong            | 700                             |   |
| 8                   | "Uluberia Darpan"             | Uluberia              | .....                           |   |
| 9                   | "Uttara Banga Hitaishi"       | Mahiganj, Rungpore    | .....                           |   |
| <i>Weekly.</i>      |                               |                       |                                 |   |
| 10                  | "Arya Darpan"                 | Calcutta              | 102                             |   |
| 11                  | "Bangabasi"                   | Ditto                 | 20,000                          | 10th May 1890.                                      |
| 12                  | "Bangala Exchange Gazette"    | Calcutta              | .....                           | 6th ditto.  |
| 13                  | "Burdwan Sanjibani"           | Burdwan               | 302                             |   |
| 14                  | "Chandra Vilash"              | Berhampore            | 250                             |   |
| 15                  | "Charuvarta"                  | Sherepore, Mymensingh | 500                             | 5th ditto.  |
| 16                  | "Chattal Gazette"             | Chittagong            | 800                             |   |
| 17                  | "Dacca Prakash"               | Dacca                 | 1,200                           | 11th ditto.   |
| 18                  | "Education Gazette"           | Hooghly               | 885                             | 9th ditto.  |
| 19                  | "Faridpur Hitaishini"         | Faridpur              | .....                           |   |
| 20                  | "Garib"                       | Dacca                 | 3,000                           |   |
| 21                  | "Grambasi"                    | Uluberia              | 800                             | 12th ditto.   |
| 22                  | "Gaurab"                      | Ditto                 | .....                           |   |
| 23                  | "Guru Charana"                | Calcutta              | .....                           |   |
| 24                  | "Hindu Ranjika"               | Beaulah, Rajshahye    | 300                             |   |
| 25                  | "Jagatbasi"                   | Calcutta              | 750                             |   |
| 26                  | "Murshidabad Patrika"         | Berhampore            | 508                             |   |
| 27                  | "Murshidabad Pratinidhi"      | Ditto                 | 350                             |   |
| 28                  | "Navavibhakar Sadharani"      | Calcutta              | 600                             |   |
| 29                  | "Pratikar"                    | Berhampore            | 600                             | 9th ditto.  |
| 30                  | "Rungpore Dik Prakash"        | Kakinia, Rungpore     | 205                             |   |
| 31                  | "Sahachar"                    | Calcutta              | 500                             | 7th ditto.  |
| 32                  | "Samaya"                      | Ditto                 | 3,806                           | 9th ditto.  |
| 33                  | "Sanjivani"                   | Ditto                 | 4,000                           | 10th ditto.   |
| 34                  | "Sansodhini"                  | Chittagong            | 800                             | 23rd April 1890.                                    |
| 35                  | "Sakti"                       | Dacca                 | .....                           | 6th May 1890.                                       |
| 36                  | "Santi"                       | Calcutta              | 3,722                           |   |
| 37                  | "Sarawat Patra"               | Dacca                 | 300                             |   |
| 38                  | "Som Prakash"                 | Calcutta              | 1,000                           | 12th ditto.   |
| 39                  | "Srimanta Saudagar"           | Ditto                 | .....                           |   |
| 40                  | "Sudhakar"                    | Ditto                 | 2,580                           | 9th ditto.  |
| 41                  | "Sulabha Samachar o Kusadaha" | Ditto                 | 800                             | 9th ditto.  |
| 42                  | "Sulabh Samvad"               | Ditto                 | .....                           | 10th ditto.   |
| 43                  | "Surabhi o Patika"            | Chandernagore         | 700                             | 9th ditto.  |



| No.                        | Names of newspapers.                                | Place of publication. | Reported number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>Daily.</i>              |   |                       |                                 |   |
| 44                         | "Dainik o Samáchar Chandriká" ...                   | Calcutta ...          | 1,500                           | 11th to 15th May 1890.                              |
| 45                         | "Samvád Prabhákar" ...                              | Ditto ...             | 800                             | 10th & 13th to 15th May 1890.                       |
| 46                         | "Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ...                       | Ditto ...             | 300                             | 8th to 13th & 15th May 1890.                        |
| 47                         | "Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ...                        | Ditto ...             | 500                             | 7th to 13th May 1890.                               |
| ENGLISH AND BENGALI.       |   |                       |                                 |   |
| <i>Weekly.</i>             |   |                       |                                 |   |
| 48                         | "Dacca Gazette" ...                                 | Dacca ...             | .....                           | 12th May 1890.                                      |
| HINDI.                     |   |                       |                                 |   |
| <i>Monthly.</i>            |   |                       |                                 |   |
| 49                         | "Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samachár Patrika." ... | Darjeeling ...        | 20                              |   |
| 50                         | "Kshatriya Pratiká" ...                             | Patna ...             | 200                             |   |
| <i>Weekly.</i>             |   |                       |                                 |   |
| 51                         | "Aryávarta" ...                                     | Calcutta ...          | 1,500                           | 10th ditto.   |
| 52                         | "Behar Bandhu" ...                                  | Bankipore ...         | .....                           | 13th ditto.   |
| 53                         | "Bhárat Mitra" ...                                  | Calcutta ...          | 1,653                           | 8th ditto.  |
| 54                         | "Sár Sudhánidhi" ...                                | Ditto ...             | 500                             |   |
| 55                         | "Uchit Baktá" ...                                   | Ditto ...             | 4,500                           |   |
| 56                         | "Hindi Samáchar" ...                                | Bhagulpore ...        | 1,000                           |   |
| PERSIAN.                   |   |                       |                                 |   |
| <i>Weekly.</i>             |   |                       |                                 |   |
| 57                         | "Jám-Jahán-numá" ...                                | Calcutta ...          | 250                             | 9th ditto.  |
| URDU.                      |   |                       |                                 |   |
| <i>Weekly.</i>             |   |                       |                                 |   |
| 58                         | "Aftal Alum Arrah" ...                              | Arrah ...             | 300                             |   |
| 59                         | "Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind" ...                          | Calcutta ...          | .....                           |   |
| 60                         | "Anis" ...  | Patna ...             | .....                           |   |
| 61                         | "Gauhur" ...  | Calcutta ...          | 196                             | 11th ditto.   |
| 62                         | "Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ...                               | Behar ...             | 150                             |   |
| 63                         | "Al Punch" ...                                      | Bankipore ...         | .....                           | 5th ditto.  |
| 64                         | "Urdu Guide Darussaltanat" ...                      | Calcutta ...          | 340                             | 9th ditto.  |
| 65                         | "Raisul-Akhbari-Moorshidabad" ...                   | Murshidabad ...       | .....                           | 8th ditto.  |
| URIA.                      |   |                       |                                 |   |
| <i>Monthly.</i>            |   |                       |                                 |   |
| 66                         | "Asha" ...  | Cuttack ...           | .....                           |   |
| 67                         | "Taraka and Subhavártá" ...                         | Ditto ...             | .....                           |   |
| 68                         | "Pradíp" ...  | Ditto ...             | .....                           |   |
| 69                         | "Samyabadi" ...                                     | Ditto ...             | .....                           |   |
| <i>Weekly.</i>             |   |                       |                                 |   |
| 70                         | "Dipaka" ...  | Cuttack ...           | .....                           |   |
| 71                         | "Utkal Dípiká" ...                                  | Ditto ...             | 444                             |   |
| 72                         | "Samvad Váhika" ...                                 | Balasore ...          | 206                             |   |
| 73                         | "Urya and Navasamvád" ...                           | Ditto ...             | 600                             |   |
| PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM. |   |                       |                                 |   |
| BENGALI.                   |   |                       |                                 |   |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i>        |   |                       |                                 |   |
| 74                         | "Silchar" ...                                       | Silchar ...           | 500                             |   |
| <i>Weekly.</i>             |   |                       |                                 |   |
| 75                         | "Paridarshak" ...                                   | Sylhet ...            | 450                             | 5th ditto.  |





## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sahachar*, of the 7th May, makes the following remarks on the subject of the projected railway line to Gilgit:—

SACHACHAR,  
May 7th, 1890.

The question of the Russian route to India.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers would have the people of this country believe that the Cashmere Durbar has voluntarily sanctioned the construction of the proposed line. But they are not certainly so foolish as to believe this. The Durbar is absolutely at the mercy of the Resident, and has no will or freedom of action of its own. To say, therefore, that it has voluntarily sanctioned the construction of the proposed line is to add insult to injury. The line is needed for strategic purposes; that is to say, for facilitating the transport of English soldiers to Gilgit, which is now considered to be the direction from which Russian invasion will be made. Cashmere will derive no special benefit from the line; and, considering that its treasury is at present in an exhausted condition, Government itself ought to defray the cost of its construction.

According to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, it is now considered certain that Russia will not come to India by the Quetta route, and there is therefore no longer any necessity for spending money on the construction of defensive works there. No one will wonder at this sudden change of opinion by the military advisers of Government. But what is sport to them is death to the people of the country. Crores of rupees have been spent on the railway line to Quetta, and the Finance Minister has this very year set apart two crores of rupees for the purpose. But after all this immense expenditure has been incurred, the public are told that it has been incurred in vain. Can incompetency and short-sightedness go farther? Were not the military advisers of Government told by competent English critics that it would be simply wasting public money to construct defensive works at Quetta? But be that as it may, enough money has been already spent, and let the poor Cashmeris, at any rate, be spared. It will be enough to have a fort of moderate strength at Gilgit. The Russians will never come by way of Gilgit, and if they do come, there will be time enough to check their progress.

2. The *Sulabh Samáchar-o-Kushdaha*, of the 9th May, quotes the following, and observes that the extract will show whether the Chinese are a civilised people

SULABH SAMACHAR-O.  
KUSHDAHA,  
May 9th, 1890.

The treaty with China.

or not:—

After the treaty was signed, they took the paper and burnt it, dissolving the ashes in a cup of wine, of which the Chinese and the British representatives partook. After this a bull was most cruelly slaughtered, the object being to see whether it dies quietly or not. The bull having suffered itself to be thus cruelly slaughtered, the Chinese cried out: "May we die thus, if we break the treaty."

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

3. The Kisoregunge correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 5th May, says that Sheik Shahanawaj, a resident of Pátdhá, complained to the Deputy Magistrate to the effect that the Police Sub-Inspector did not take the requisite steps for the detection of a thief who had stolen a calf belonging to him. It transpired that the Sub-Inspector had exacted some money from the complainant, calling it the *usual fee*, but did not record his complaint. He had the calf brought to the thana, but committed the thief for trial to his landlord. A Police Sub-Inspector of this type ought to be taught a severe lesson.

The Police Sub-Inspector of Kisoregunge in the district of Mymensingh.

CHARUVARTA,  
May 5th, 1890.



BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
May 6th, 1890.

4. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 6th May, says that dacoity has become very rife in a field near the embankment of the Damodara, between the villages of Hátse-mal and Sirampore in the district of Burdwan. Recently a party of travellers was attacked by robbers in that field. The authorities should look to the matter.

BANGABASI,  
May 10th, 1890.

5. The *Bangabasi*, of the 10th May, says that the attention of Government having been some time ago directed to the bad characters who infested Sathkhira in the Khulna district, they remained in check for a time. But recently, on the night of the 25th February last, three *badmashes*, named Kali Goldar, Mahadeo Sardar, and Madhu Bense, carried off the young wife of Jaichand Paramanik of Sonai within the jurisdiction of the Asasuni thana in the Sathkhira sub-division from her house, in the absence of the male members of the family, and violated her in an adjoining field. The darogah of the thana, on private investigation, found the complaint to be true, but could not proceed in the matter for want of satisfactory evidence. It is to be hoped that the machinations of the perpetrators of the crime will not succeed in hushing up the affair, and that the Deputy Magistrate will himself move in the matter.

SANJIVANI,  
May 10th, 1890.

6. Baboo Kaliprasanna Banerji, a pleader of Golaghat, writes to the *Sanjivani*, of the 10th May, to the following effect :—

Police oppression in Golaghat, Assam.

“On the afternoon of the 29th April last, Baboo Brajagopal Dhar, Inspector of Golaghat, forcibly entered the house of Baboo Kaliprasanna Banerji, Contractor, in his absence, for search in pursuance of a telegram from the Jorehat police, which was as follows—‘Theft occurred 21st. Kaliprasanna Chatterji with Overseer suspected. Search warrant.’ The telegram mentioned the name of Kaliprasanna Chatterji, but the Inspector would not hear that and entered the house of Kaliprasanna Banerji and made the search he considered necessary, but without being able to find out the stolen articles. These were found some hours later in the possession of one Kaliprasanna Bhattacharji, who was taken into custody. Baboo Kaliprasanna Banerji is a respectable man, and this gross insult offered to his family has greatly mortified him.” What punishment, asks the editor, ought to be dealt out to the Inspector if the report be correct? When objection was made to the search on the ground of the telegram bearing the name of Kaliprasanna Chatterji and not Kaliprasanna Banerji, the Inspector boldly replied that he could easily convert Chatterji into Banerji. This reply of the Inspector clearly shows what the mofussil police is capable of. It is hoped that the Assam Government will make a proper enquiry into the conduct of the Inspector.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

CHARUVARTA,  
May 5th, 1890.

7. A correspondent of the *Charuvarta*, of the 5th May, says that an investigation is being made by the Second Munsif of Mymensingh into the matter of the service of a process by a peon of his Court other than the one by whom it ought to have been served. Cases like these frequently occur in the mofussil, but the people, being ignorant of the law, take no notice of them. It is hoped that the Munsif will not fail to make a searching enquiry in the present case.

(d)—*Education.*

SANSODHINI,  
Apl. 23rd, 1890.

8. Referring to the fraud practised upon Government by Lalit Kumar Aich, teacher of a pathshala in Dacca, by sending up a passed student to a second

Frauds practised by teachers of pathshalas and how to check them.



examination in the hope of getting the usual reward, and which was punished with a fine of 5 rupees and rigorous imprisonment for a term of two months, the *Sansodhini*, of the 23rd April, says that, though such frauds are of frequent occurrence, the authorities do nothing to check them. It is well known that pathsala teachers, quite innocent of any knowledge of the three R's often send up to the examination pupils well up in the complicated rules of arithmetic. These teachers do not hold pathsalas regularly throughout the year, but hold them just before the examination, and by inducing good boys to join them often get the credit of passing candidates and obtain the usual rewards. It is the interest of all the parties concerned, not excepting even the inspecting officers, to connive at these practices. But it is time to check such practices; and the enforcement of the following rules is calculated to be attended with desirable results in this direction:—

- (1) The teacher should be a competent man; he must have passed at least the Upper Primary Examination. Rewards should not be given to teachers who have not this qualification.
- (2) Pathsalas which cannot show a regular attendance throughout the year of at least a certain minimum number of pupils should not be allowed to send up boys to the annual examination.
- (3) It should be the duty of the inspecting Pundit to ascertain that the names on the rolls are not fictitious.
- (4) No pathsala should be permitted to send up boys to the annual examination which has not been visited by a Sub-Inspector at least once in the course of the year.
- (5) Special rewards should be provided for producing the register for the whole year at the time of the examination, as well as for the production of the accounts for the closing year.

9. The *Sakti*, of the 6th May, says that it is surprising to hear that the Calcutta University, the sent of all law-

SAKTI,  
May 6th, 1890

lessness, is governed by an Act of Incorporation. It was proposed at the last meeting of the Senate to move Government to modify this Act in view of the altered circumstances of the country. The proposal, though opposed by Mr. Tawney and Sir Alfred Croft, was adopted, and a Committee was appointed to suggest the necessary changes. But do what they will, there is no hope that the University will ever mend itself. The slaughtering of candidates, the patronising of friends and relatives, and the violating of its own laws, will go on as usual. Will the University authorities, who are so punctilious about the law, say under what law the number of teacher-examiners was increased? Under what law the answer papers of the candidates were rejected? Under what law candidates were deceived by being required to answer wrong questions? And under what law Pundit Harish Chandra has been so harshly dealt with, whilst Mr. Hill has been allowed to escape scot-free?

The Calcutta University is above all law. Why then talk of changing its law?

10. The *Samaya*, of the 9th May, complains of the delay which is taking place in the publication of the results of the University Examinations. It was stated that the results would be published this year six weeks after the examinations, and as the number of examiners was increased, this ought to have been the case. But unfortunately 12 weeks have elapsed after the examinations, and yet the results have not been published! It is rumoured that the results will be published in the month of June. If so, the boys who will be plucked will lose a good deal of the time which they would otherwise have utilised in preparing for the next

SAMAYA,  
May 9th, 1890.

Delay in the publication of the results of the University Examinations.



examination. The authorities ought to take these things into their consideration.

SAMAYA,  
May 9th, 1890.

11. The same paper refers to the *Bangabási* newspaper's attack on Mr. R. C. Dutt's "History of India" in Bengali, and says that some two months before the publication of the *Bangabási* newspaper's article on the book, it learnt from a friend that the inclusion of Mr. Dutt's book in the list of text-books, having greatly reduced the income of a friend of the editor of that paper, who is a writer of school books, the latter has become a prey to feelings of jealousy and envy. It cannot be said with certainty whether or not the present attack on Mr. Dutt's book is the outcome of those feelings. The objections made against Mr. Dutt's book are discussed, and the opinion is expressed that no weight should be attached to them, and that similar objections might be made against many other books in use in the schools.

12. The *Sudhakar*, of the 9th May, says that the Chairman of the Nattore Municipality, in consultation with the Head-master, proposes to abolish the post of Moulvie in the local Entrance School. One can easily guess how the proposed abolition will inconvenience the Mahomedan students. Do not the Mahomedan residents of Nattore contribute anything to the Municipal revenue?

SUDHAKAR,  
May 9th, 1890.

13. The *Bangabási*, of the 10th May, is at a loss to understand how, in the face of the suggestion made by the Education Commission in their report (see Report of the Education Commission, paragraph 25, page 350) that no text-book shall be selected for use in the schools which contains sectarian views, or contains attacks on any particular community or people, the members of the Text-book Committee selected for use in the schools a book like Mr. R. C. Dutt's "History of India" in Bengali, containing such and so many attacks on the Hindu religion. It is hard to believe that the members were ignorant of the views of the Commission. Assuming then that they were not ignorant of its views, the point for consideration in selecting the book was not whether the opinions expressed by the author were just or unjust, correct or incorrect, but whether those opinions militated against the religious beliefs of any people or not. And there is no gainsaying that the book contains gross attacks on Hinduism. The writer questioned some members of the Text-book Committee on the subject, and was told by them that their choice had reference to the first edition of the book, which contained no such objectionable matter, and that the matter to which objection is now taken was introduced into the second edition, and after the book had been selected on inspection of its first edition. That Mr. Dutt has been able to play this trick is simply because this Text-book Committee selects books on a bad plan. The members of the Committee referred to above told the writer that they would not have selected the first edition of the book if it had contained the objectionable matter introduced into the second. The authorities can yet undo the wrong they have committed by removing this objectionable book from the list of text-books.

BANGABASI,  
May 10th, 1890.

14. The *Sanjivani*, of the 10th May, has received a letter from Babu Rajani Kanta Guha, a student of the Dacca College, on the subject of the disclosure of questions set at the last F. A. Examination. The F. A. Examination Enquiry Committee ought to take the evidence of Rajani Kanta and Mahim Chandra Raya. Rajani Kanta is now in his village, and his address is Jamuria, Ghatail Post-office, Tangail. Mahim Chandra is the son of Babu Raj Chandra Raya, a pleader of the Judge's Court,

SANJIVANI,  
May 10th, 1890.

Fresh information for the F. A. Examination Enquiry Committee.



Mymensingh, and letters or telegrams intended for the son may be sent to the address of the father. The evidence of Mahim is likely to bring to light much secret information connected with the disclosure of the questions. The following is a summary of Rajani's letter :—"This time I appeared at the last F. A. Examination from the Dacca College. From the latter part of the month of December to the beginning of the month of March I was in Calcutta. When I was in Dacca, in the month of November, my intimate friend, Babu Mahim Chandra Raya, a student of the second-year class, Presidency College, wrote to me to say that Pundit Haris Chandra Kaviratna was marking certain portions of the Sanskrit text-books, and that he would write on the subject in detail afterwards. I gathered from his letters that the only question which we might expect from *Gomini Vrittanta* in the *Dasa Kumara Charita* was an English translation of a Sanskrit passage, and that there was no need of our reading the *Purva Pithika* (the Introduction). On coming to Calcutta, I learnt that Pundit Haris Chandra had marked for his pupils passages both in the *Raghuvansa* and in the *Dasa Kumara Charita*, but that the number of passages marked was not large. Some one had written in the *Sanjivani* newspaper to say that so many places in the Sanskrit text-books were marked by Pundit Haris Chandra that the books became unreadable in consequence of the marking. But an inspection of the Sanskrit text-books used by Mahim Babu did not bear this out. The pupils of Haris Chandra knew that he had set questions in the second half of the *Raghuvansa*, and that the examiner who set questions on the first half of the book had sent his questions to him, and that he had seen the questions on the *Dasa Kumara Charita*. On the day, therefore, on which the second-year class closed for the year, the students entreated Pundit Haris Chandra to give them hints about the questions set. The Pundit consented most unwillingly. The boys then took their seats and one of them began to read, one by one, the passages which had been marked by the Pundit. Some of these passages the Pundit passed by without any remark, while on others he made such remarks as he thought necessary. These remarks were noted by the boys in their books or on separate pieces of paper. In this manner both the *Raghuvansa* and the *Dasa Kumara Charita* were marked twice. The passages which were marked on the second occasion had been, with the exception of a few slight discrepancies, published in the *Sanjivani*. These discrepancies are the following :—

## Pundit's direction.

*Sanjivani's statement.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Second Canto, sloka 42, explain in Sanskrit; point out the nominative of the sloka ... | Explain in English.                     |
| 2. Second Canto, the latter half of the sloka 57, give the purport in Sanskrit ...        | Omitted in the <i>Sanjivani's</i> list. |
| 3. Third Canto, sloka 45, explain in English or Sanskrit ...                              | Explain in Sanskrit.                    |
| 4. Fourth Canto, sloka 5, give the purport ...  | Omitted in the <i>Sanjivani's</i> list. |
| 5. Ditto, ,, 73, explain in English ...   | Ditto ditto.                            |
| 6. Ditto, ,, 87, ,, in Sanskrit ...   | Ditto ditto.                            |

Sloka 86, fourth Canto, was marked in the *Sanjivani's* list, but it was not found amongst the passages marked in our books. One of the questions set at the last F. A. Examination, namely, 'What are the seven *angas*?' was found among the passages first marked. Again, the Pundit caused his pupils to take down from Babu Nilamani Mukerjee's edition of the *Raghuvansa* the English translation of the sloka which was required to be translated into English at the last F. A. Examination. The Pundit's pupils generally read from Pundit Tarakumar's edition of the *Raghuvansa*, but as the English translation of the slokas given in that edition was not good, and as the English translation given in Babu Nilamani's edition was believed to have been done by Mr. Tawney, he caused his pupils to take down the translation of the sloka from that edition. Of the passages from the *Dasa Kumara Charita* which were marked by the Pundit, many corresponded



wholly or in part with those set at the last F. A. Examination. And if the questions published in the *Sanjivani* had included also those supposed to have been set in the *Dasa Kumara Charita*, it would have been possible to compare them with the passages in that book marked by the Pundit.

After the examination was over, a student of the Presidency College wrote me a letter from which the following lines are extracted :—

‘*Sanskrit*.—The morning paper was extremely easy ; at least the questions were all known to us and we were fully prepared for them. We finished writing in an hour and-a-half.’

\* \* \* \* \*

‘*Prose*.—The questions were partly known.’

So much for the questions in Sanskrit set at the last F. A. Examination. Now to turn to the questions in the other subjects of the examination.

Mr. Percival of the Presidency College, Mr. Wilson of the Dacca College, Babu Haramba Chandra Maitra of the City College, and probably Professors of other Colleges also, marked the difficult passages in ‘*Helps*’ Essays.’ Some of the passages marked by Mr. Wilson were set at the examination. A few days before the closing of the second-year class, Mr. Percival made his pupils take down analyses of the “*Deserted Village*,” Green’s Readings and Zenophon, and some important questions on the Marmion and the Paradise Lost. As Mr. Percival was one of the moderators, the students paid much attention to his questions and notes, which commanded a large sale. But, thanks to the honesty of Mr. Percival, none of his questions were among those set at the examination.

I received some questions on Green’s Readings purporting to have been given by Mr. Hill, but none of these were set at the examination.

Mr. Gilliland was an examiner in mathematics. It was rumoured that he had set questions in Algebra. The students of the Presidency College went to him, and after some conversation were about to hand to him a treatise on Algebra with a request to mark the book articles which were likely to have been set at the examination. Thereupon Mr. Gilliland felt rather annoyed and said, ‘Do not ask me to mark the book articles.’ On another occasion a student brought to Mr. Gilliland two difficult deductions on Conics and asked him, “Can we expect such questions in the examination?” Thereupon the latter is reported to have said, ‘I do not think.’ The two deductions above alluded to were the 26th and 38th given under the chapter on Ellipse, and supposed to have been marked by Babu Gouri Sankar Dey. It will be difficult for the students of any other College than the Presidency College to prove the truth of the above statements. With a view to ascertain their correctness or otherwise, the Enquiry Committee may take the evidence of the students of the Presidency College. Babu Mahim Chandra is honest and well-behaved, and his evidence is likely to be of great use. It is also desirable to take in this connection the evidence of Babus Kumud-bandhu Das Gupta, Bhuban Chandra Das, Jyotish Chandra Sen and others.

RAJANI KANTA GUHA,  
*Junior Scholar, Dacca College.*”

DACCA PRAKASH,  
May 11th, 1890.

15. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 11th May, praises Government for its order, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd April last, empowering District Boards to prepare their own lists of text-books out of the books which have been declared fit for use by the Director of Public Instruction. It was the desire of Government to invest District Boards with this power, and the Local Self-Government Act contained indications of this desire. But as the selection of text-books by the Boards appeared likely to interfere with the personal interest



of certain officers of the Education Department, they induced the Educational authorities to put a forced construction on the law and to make over the power of selecting text-books to the Inspectors of Schools. That this transfer of power has resulted in much mischief is clear from the selection of text-books made by Babu Dina Nath Sen.

16. The same paper has the following on Mr. R. C. Dutt's History of

Mr. R. C. Dutt's History of India in Bengali.

India in Bengali :—

Mr. Dutt is a Christian in opinion and sentiment, and he has been excommunicated from Hindu society for his hostility to the Hindu religion. And it is perhaps with the object of disseminating his Christian views, which are so well calculated to subvert Hindu caste and religion, that he has written his new book. A perusal of the book will make those Hindu boys who are ignorant of the precepts of their own religion hate and lose all respect for that religion. Government, which has punished the publisher of the book called the *Mahommoder Jivani*, ought to punish the writer of a book of this nature.

If any book like the one written by Mr. R. C. Dutt had been written against the religion of the Mussulmans, Government would have been compelled to punish its writer. But as Mr. Dutt's book is directed against the religion of a proverbially loyal and gentle people, it has as yet done nothing to check its circulation. The writer supports the petition of the Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha to the educational authorities praying for the exclusion of Mr. Dutt's book from the list of text-books.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
May 11th, 1890.

17. The *Som Prakash*, of the 12th May, says that Government is not

The teachers in the Education Department and school-boy morality.

sufficiently alive to the interests of the teachers employed in its Education Department. These

teachers work hard from ten to four every day, but receive very small salaries. The inspecting officers, on the other hand, and the clerks of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, who have nothing to do with the work of teaching, and whose inclusion in the Educational Department is hardly to be justified, are in the receipt of comparatively large salaries. Most of the clerks of the office of the Director of Public Instruction hold graded posts, and directly any post carrying a graded salary falls vacant, it is given to one of them. The low salary given to the teachers is the reason why really deserving men are unwilling to enter the Educational Department, and the writer is sorry that Government has yet shown no desire to consider the case of its poor teachers.

SOM PRAKASH,  
May 12th, 1890.

The following is another point of importance to which the writer would draw the attention of the authorities :—

It is proposed to employ Europeans as head-masters in all schools under Government management with the object of improving school-boy morality. But the fact that the boys of the missionary schools, of which the head masters and sometimes even the second masters are Europeans, are even more depraved than the boys of other schools, ought to convince Government that the measure, which it contemplates adopting, will fail to secure the desired object. Besides, as the boys in the first and second classes of Indian schools cannot always express their thoughts in English clearly and with facility, and do not possess sufficient knowledge to understand or benefit by the conversation of a European, the employment of Europeans as head masters will not profit them much. The native students will derive most benefit from the teaching of native gentlemen of character and education.

18. Referring to the question whether the management of the Burrisal

The Burrisal Zillah School.

Zillah School should be made over to the Proprietor of the Brajamohan College or to

that of the Rajchandra College, the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 12th May, says that the best course for Sir Alfred Croft to follow under the circumstances

DACCA GAZETTE,  
May 12th, 1890.



would be to make over the school to a properly constituted Committee, or to the District Board.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
May 15th, 1890.

19. Referring to the proposal of the Government of India to reduce the salaries of the Professors of the Campbell Medical School, the *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 15th May, says that the high salaries given to those Professors are necessitated by the fact that the work of teaching cannot be performed by men of average ability. If those salaries are reduced, the best will not take those posts. Again, as the Professors of the Medical College are paid additional remuneration for their teaching work over and above their salaries as members of the Medical Service, would it not be unjust to refuse to the Professors of the Campbell School the special remuneration which they are entitled to receive for their teaching work?

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SAKTI,  
May 6th, 1890.

20. The *Sakti*, of the 6th May, says that the dilatoriness of the Dacca District Board in taking the necessary steps for laying the Dacca Shibalaya Tramway is an indication that it is not in right earnest in the matter. The scheme was proposed last winter, and although the rainy season is at hand, nothing has yet been done to give effect to it. Nothing can of course be done during the rains, and the scheme is not likely to be taken up again till the next winter. There is no denying that the line will benefit the public, and at the same time open up a source of income to the Board. What is deterring the Board is obviously the loan of eight lakhs of rupees that has to be raised for executing the work. But it is sheer cowardice on the part of the Board to be afraid of raising this loan, when facts and figures show that the line is sure to be a paying one. The District Board is composed of the representatives of the people, and when these representatives wilfully neglect the interests of their constituents, the Board necessarily incurs blame. It is to be hoped that the newly-constituted Board will prove more serviceable to the people than its predecessor.

Perhaps the District Engineer is not in earnest in the matter of the preparation of the report called for, because of the lukewarmness of the Board itself.

SAHACHAR,  
May 7th, 1890.

21. The *Sahachar*, of the 7th May, says that the enforcement of Sir Henry Harrison's rule requiring all persons intending to build new rooms, or to alter old ones, to submit plans of their houses to the Municipal Office is causing great hardship to the poor, who are often unable to pay for the preparation of these plans. There are at present lots of men in the service of the municipality who really do no work. The services of some of these should be dispensed with, and the saving thus effected utilized for the purpose of appointing three *ameens* on a salary of Rs. 30 each. The duty of these *ameens* should be to prepare the plans free of charge required by Sir Henry Harrison's rule. It is hoped that the Commissioners will accept this suggestion.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
May 11th, 1890.

22. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 11th May, says that those who expected that the Sanitary Commissioner's resolution on the subject of drinking water in the villages would be followed by the adoption of measures for supplying good drinking water to those villages have been disappointed. As for the writer himself he knows that these resolutions mean nothing, and he therefore built no hope on Dr. Gregg's resolution. The villages of Bengal are now suffering extremely from scarcity of water, and yet the municipalities are indifferent in the matter. Naihati is only an hour-and-a-half's journey from Calcutta, and yet in the villages within its municipal jurisdiction people are



experiencing severe scarcity of water. Many of the villages within the municipality are situated at a distance from the river, and it is the people of these villages that experience great scarcity of water. In the village of Halisahar some of the wards, namely, Baruipara, Dongapara, Bahisa bag, Mallik's bag, &c., have no tanks in which the water is as deep as a man's height. And these shallow tanks are used for bathing, washing utensils, washing linen and various other purposes. The better classes of people have their drinking water brought from the river, but the lower classes, who cannot pay for the carriage of water from the river, drink the filthy water of these tanks. This state of things recurs in the hot season year after year, and yet no steps are taken by the Municipal authorities to supply good drinking water to these villages. Is it because the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the Commissioners of the Municipality do not themselves suffer from scarcity of water by reason of their living on the river side? If it does not rain soon there will be an outbreak of cholera in these villages. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bengal should take steps for supplying good drinking water to the Bengal villages.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

23. The *Bangabási*, of the 10th May, says that there are no good roads in Barah near Serampore. The attention of the District Board was repeatedly called to the matter, but without effect.

BANGABASI,  
May 10th, 1890.

24. The *Grámvási*, of the 12th May, says that, as the bridge leading to the Cuttack road over the Uluberia lock remains open during the greater part of the day, people have to use the narrow foot-paths over the lock-gate. But the railings on both sides of these foot-paths not being sufficiently high, their use is not free from danger. It is therefore desirable that the bridge should be opened at fixed hours, and the foot-paths over the lock-gate widened and supplied with higher railings. The authorities should also construct a foot-path on that side of the Bansberia lock-gate where a foot-path is wanting.

GRAMVASI,  
May 12th, 1890.

(h).—*General.*

25. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 6th May, has heard that the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division contemplates removing his office from Burdwan to Hooghly or Howrah. As Burdwan is as good a place as either Hooghly or Howrah, the proposed removal of the office is unnecessary, and will result in much public inconvenience and cost Government a good deal of money. Besides, the Burdwan Raj Estate being now under the management of the Court of Wards, the presence of the Commissioner in the town of Burdwan is indispensable. The appearance of cracks in the building in which the Commissioner's office is at present located is stated to be the reason why it is considered necessary to remove the office from that building. But the cracks are not of a serious nature and can be easily repaired. And if the building is absolutely unfit for use, then the office may be removed to the old building near which houses fit for the residence of the Commissioner are available. The Commissioner should therefore carefully consider the question of the removal of his office.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
May 6th, 1890.

26. The *Sanjivani*, of the 10th May, says that the *Indian Mirror* has learnt from a correspondent that Colonel E. G. Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi, has ordered that no application for a vacant post will be received unless it is accompanied by a fee of eight annas if the application is made to the Deputy Commissioner, and by a fee of Re. 1 if it is made to the Commissioner. What authority Colonel Lillingston

SANJIVANI  
May 10th, 1890.

Colonel E. G. Lillingston, Deputy  
Commissioner, Ranchi.



had to make such an order is not known. It seems the big Government officials look upon themselves as so many incarnations of the Deity. Government should not connive at such whimsical proceedings of its officials.

SANJIVANI,  
May 10th, 1890.

27. Referring to the selection of Mr. C. C Stevens, Officiating Commissioner of Patna, for the Chief Secretaryship to the Government of Bengal, the same paper says that Mr. Stevens is known to be an able and conscientious officer. Having regard to his antecedents, the writer has no hesitation in saying that this choice of Sir Steuart Bayley's will give satisfaction to all.

28. The *Som Prakash*, of the 12th May, says that, in consequence of the indiscreet conduct of its officers, Government is going to lose the credit it has hitherto enjoyed of maintaining strict neutrality in matters affecting the religions of its subjects. Cases of interference with the religions or religious practices of the people are now frequently heard of. The Bombay cremation case and the Durbhunga temple case are instances in point. As regards the temple case, Government has really rewarded Mr. Beadon by transferring him from Durbhunga, which is a sub-district, to Shahabad, which is a district. While the Hindus are complaining of the inadequacy of Mr. Beadon's punishment, the *Englishman* is dissatisfied with the Government for having punished him at all. Thus in this Durbhunga case, the decision of Sir Steuart Bayley has given satisfaction neither to Hindus nor to Europeans.

SOM PRAKASH,  
May 12th, 1890.

29. The same paper refers to the appointment of Mr. Stevens as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and says that, as Mr. Stevens is an able and experienced officer, who has been serving in India for the last twenty-eight years, he will undoubtedly discharge the duties of his new office very efficiently.

SOM PRAKASH.

Mr. Stevens as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

30. The *Pratikar*, of the 9th May, is not of opinion that Lord Cross's Bill will fail to do India any good. If there be no chance of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill passing into law, it will not be India's interest to see Lord Cross's Bill too rejected.

PRATIKAR,  
May 9th, 1890.

31. The *Sudhakar*, of the 9th May, agrees with *Native Opinion* in its remarks on the subject of the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Councils of India. *Native Opinion* says that the case of India as regards the elective franchise is very different from that of the other British possessions. The franchise suits Canada and the other dependencies in America, and Ceylon too, because the American dependencies are inhabited by only one people, namely, Europeans, possessing one common interest, and because, in Ceylon the number of communities is very small, each of those communities has a representative in the Council. But India is inhabited by a very large number of communities with clashing and conflicting interests. The representative of one Indian community cannot be trusted to look after the interests of any other Indian community. The elective principle will, therefore, be an anomaly in a country like India.

SUDHAKAR,  
May 9th, 1890.

The writer in the *Sudhakar* hopes that the petition of the Mahomedans of the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, deprecating the introduction of the principle, and which has been signed by some ten thousand educated Mahomedans, will have greater weight with the authorities at home than the representation of the 23 Mahomedan delegates of the Congress praying for its introduction.



32. Referring to the *Sudhakar's* opposition to the elective franchise

The *Sudhakar* newspaper and the elective principle in the Indian Legislative Councils.

being introduced into the Indian Councils, on the ground that the principle will fail to secure an adequate representation of the Mahomedans,

SULABH SAMACHAR-O-KUSHDAHA.  
May 9th, 1890.

the *Sulabh Samachar-o-Kushdaha* of the 9th May, observes that the *Sudhakar's* fears are quite unwarranted. How does the *Sudhakar* dare to assert that the Mahomedans go unrepresented on the Municipal and District Boards, in the face of the fact that in at least 15 District and 10 Municipal Boards in the Lower Provinces, the Mahomedans possess as much power as the Hindus? In the event of the introduction of the elective principle into the Councils, the Hindus may return a larger number of members than the Mahomedans, but that is no reason why the Mahomedans should think that they will have no voice at all in the Councils.

33. The *Gauhar*, of the 11th May, requests Government to pass a law prohibiting Hindu processions to stop their music when passing before Mahomedan

Hindu processions with music.

GAUHAH,  
May 11th, 1890.

mosques. The other day a Hindu procession passing by the mosque at Sindooriaputtee in Calcutta while prayer was being offered there would have been the cause of bloodshed if the leader of the procession had not, at the request of the Mahomedans, courteously stopped the music.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

34. The *Som Prakash*, of the 12th May, makes the following remarks

The appointment of a European teacher for the young Scindhia.

on the appointment of a European teacher for the young Scindhia:—Lord Lansdowne ought to have respected the promise made by Lord

SOM PRAKASH  
May 12th, 1890.

Dufferin to the late Scindhia while the latter was on his deathbed. If one Governor-General of India thus undoes the acts of another Governor-General, the princes and the people of India will cease to have any faith in the words or in the promises of Her Majesty's Viceroy. In view of the grave scandal which the case has created, it behoves Lord Lansdowne to set the matter right with respect to the young Scindhia.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

35. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 6th May, refers to a correspon-

The indigo disputes in Jessore.

dent's letter published in the *Indian Mirror* newspaper on the subject of the reported

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
May 6th, 1890.

looting by the police and by the lathials of the indigo planters of Benodapore, a village in the district of Jessore, and remarks as follows:—

As the correspondent's account is based on personal observation, it will receive public credence so long as the police does not prove it to be false. And the consequence will be that the opinion will gain ground that, under British rule, those who have money and influence can oppress the weak and the poor at pleasure. Sir Steuart Bayley is now ruler of the country. He has been ever ready to enquire into and remove the grievances of the people. His present attitude of inactivity is therefore inexplicable. An enquiry ought to be instituted to ascertain which of the contending parties, the planters or the ryots, is to blame, and the party that is found guilty ought to be adequately punished. Mr. Luson has lost the confidence of the people, who have applied for his removal from the district of Jessore. Why, in the face of these facts, is he still permitted to try their cases? The Lieutenant-Governor is earnestly solicited to take steps with the view of putting an end to the disputes between the ryots and the indigo planters of Jessore.



SAHACHAR,  
May 7th, 1890.

36. The *Sahachar*, of the 7th May, refers to the indigo disputes in the subdivision of Magura, district Jessore, and remarks as follows:—

The indigo disputes in the Magura subdivision of the Jessore district.

Having regard to these disturbances, Sir Steuart Bayley ought to personally visit the subdivision. And if His Honour thinks this inadvisable, he ought to appoint a Commission under the presidency of Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and with two native gentlemen and two Europeans like Mr. Clarke, Secretary to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, as members, to enquire into the cause of these disturbances. It should be the duty of this Commission to ascertain why the ryots are unwilling to sow indigo, what price the indigo planters pay for indigo, what is the rate of rent for indigo lands, what is the cause of the quarrel between the planters and the ryots, and so on, and to suggest the means by which the disturbances may be put down. The punishments, in the shape of fines and imprisonments, that are now being inflicted on the ryots will fail to intimidate them into submission, nor will the interference of the military be attended with better results. As the condition of the villages in the subdivision which have taken part in the disturbances has become miserable in the extreme, it behoves Government to try every means in its power to put an end to them. The disturbances which recently took place in the village of Benodpore are then referred to, and the following remarks are made:—

Mr. Lusson has sentenced the ryots implicated in these disturbances to long terms of imprisonment. But is it really impossible to establish peace in the subdivision without utterly ruining one of the contending parties? The disturbances in the subdivision commenced long ago, and Mr. Lusson's inability to put them down seems to show that he is unfit to administer even-handed justice between the quarrelling parties. The ryots have more than once prayed for Mr. Lusson's removal from the subdivision, and still he has not been removed. In not giving effect to the popular wish in this matter, Sir Steuart Bayley is perhaps influenced by the old-fashioned idea that independence in the natives must on no account be tolerated. But that idea is an erroneous one. The removal of Mr. Lusson from the subdivision will not only make the people grateful to Government, but will also induce them to follow its advice.

SAHACHAR

37. The same paper is sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Macaulay, who was appointed to officiate as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Mr.

The late Mr. Macaulay.

Macaulay was, no doubt, an able officer, but the native community owes nothing to him. Following the prevailing fashion Government will express sorrow for his death, and the Anglo-Indian papers will notice the incident "as the untimely death of an exceptionally able officer." Let the dead man sleep in peace; this is not the time to scan his merits and demerits.

SUDHAKAR,  
May 7th, 1890.

38. The *Sudhakar*, of the 7th May, says that every thoughtful man will concur in the sentiments given expression to by a speaker at Monghyr:—

The Mahomedans and the Congress.

The Congress movement, if not nipped in the bud, will do incalculable injury to the Administration. It will even bring back the days of bloodshed and lawlessness which characterised the Indian Mutiny. The movement is sure to aggravate race-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans, and it will lead to deplorable results. The Mahomedans cannot therefore too carefully avoid any connection with it.

SUDHAKAR

39. The same paper has the following on the present race-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans:—

The present race-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans.

It was to have been expected that dwelling as next-door neighbours for centuries would have drawn the Hindus



and Mahomedans closer together in mutual friendship. But English education has turned as it were the very course of nature, and the young generation of Hindus have, out of jealousy, become deadly enemies of their Mahomedan countrymen. In the remote villages Hindus and Mahomedans may be even now seen living in perfect amity and as best of friends. But, thanks to Western enlightenment, this state of things is fast disappearing. The evil has grown faster in Bengal than in any other part of the country. The weak, do-nothing, and cowardly Bengalis find no rest until they have reviled the Mahomedans to their heart's content in their books, in their newspapers, and in their public speeches.

40. The same paper has the following on the attitude of Government towards the ryots of Jessore :—

The indigo affair in Jessore.

Both the vernacular and the English press have grown sick of publishing reports of the cruel oppressions practised upon the ryots of Jessore by the indigo planters. The whole population of the country with one voice is praying to Government to rescue the poor cultivators from the clutches of their oppressors, but to no effect. Government is as indifferent to these prayers as if nothing has occurred. The planters, with the help of that powerful engine of oppression, the Indian police, are leaving nothing undone to harass the poor ryots. On the 17th April last, the Manager of the Cheulia Factory, assisted by the police, forcibly sowed indigo on the lands of the Binodepore ryots. On that occasion a serious affray took place, and 33 ryots were arrested by the police. It is the popular belief that Government is itself secretly in favour of the planters, and has, on that account, on the absolutely incredible representation of Mr. Lusson that the ryots have risen not only against the planters, but against Government too, sent a company of soldiers under Colonel Peters against any possible exigency. And what is more shocking is that the lathials of the factories are offering all sorts of insult to the women. And the authorities are still fast asleep—Heaven alone knows why.

The article concludes with the following apostrophe to Sir Steuart Bayley :—"Your Honour! You are known to the people to be a most righteous and loving ruler. If under your *regimé* the poor and helpless ryots are allowed to be so cruelly oppressed, it must be that they are all extremely unfortunate. It is a pity that the wailings of the poor have not yet succeeded in moving your tender heart. Save the poor ryots, or an ineffaceable stigma will attach to the British name in India."

SUDHAKAR,  
May 7th, 1890.

41. The *Surabhi-o-Patáká*, of the 9th May, says that as after their conquest of India, the Mahomedans began to settle in the country the ill-feeling existing between them and the Hindus began to diminish, and in the course of time all the high posts in the gift of the Mussulman emperors were thrown open to the Hindus and the tie of friendship between the two peoples became closer. All this shows that there is no truth in the statement made by the designing anti-Congressists that friendship between the Hindus and the Mussulmans is impossible. And it is because Englishmen know this very well that they are so anxious to create disunion between the two communities by showing undue favours to the Mahomedans, whom they at one time despised. The petition which the Mahomedans contemplate sending to Parliament, protesting against the introduction of the elective principle into the Indian Legislative Councils, is then referred to, and the remark is made that the arguments set forth in it are flimsy and unsubstantial. Most of those, again, who have signed the petition are ignorant of its contents, and have signed it simply because they were requested to do so. An educated Mahomedan has told the writer that he knew nothing definitely about the Congress or Lord Cross's Bill, and

The Mahomedans and the National Congress.

SURABHI-O-PATAKA,  
May 9th, 1890.



that he had nevertheless signed the petition because his co-religionists were signing it. The fact is, the opposition of the Mahomedans to the Congress movement is due to the interested efforts of designing men.

SAMAYA,  
May 9th, 1890.

42. The *Samaya*, of the 9th May, expresses deep sorrow for the death of Mr. Macaulay, one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal. Mr. Macaulay

was the head of the last Tibet Mission. He endeared himself to everybody by his courtesy. It will be no exaggeration to say that by his death the Bengal Civil Service has lost a jewel.

SAMAYA.

43. The same paper does not wonder at the *Englishman* newspaper's advocacy on behalf of Mr. Luson and the indigo planters of Jessore. Referring to the recent disturbances at Benodepore in the

The *Englishman* newspaper and the recent disturbances at Benodepore in the Magura subdivision.

Magura sub-division, the *Englishman* says that if the police and the lathials in the service of the indigo planters had really assaulted the ryots, the latter would have certainly reported the matter to the District Magistrate when he came to Benodepore. This shows that the *Englishman* is writing in ignorance of facts. The very day after that on which the police and the men in the service of the indigo planters looted the house of Babu Baradakanta, zemindar of Benodepore, the latter complained to the Lieutenant-Governor by telegraph. Again, as the District Magistrate's stay at Benodepore was very short, the ryots had no time to come to him for the purpose of lodging their complaints. And as the news of the District Magistrate's arrival at Benodepore spread, the ryots began to return to their village for the purpose of lodging their complaints, but the Magistrate left their village before they arrived. The writer has learnt that under the pretext of arresting the ryots implicated in the disturbance the police entered the houses of the villagers and insulted the women in the zenana. If the incidents which have occurred at Benodepore had occurred in any civilized State in Europe, they would have been followed by a revolution. The writer is not sorry that the *Englishman* newspaper has taken the side of Mr. Luson and the indigo planters, but what moves him deeply is the silence of the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter.

BANGABASI,  
May 10th, 1890.

44. The *Bangabasi*, of the 10th May, says that the people of Kapasia, in Rungpore, are suffering from want

Want of good drinking-water in a village in the Rungpore district.

of good drinking-water in this hot season.

The zemindar to whom the village belongs has not means enough to supply the want, and the District Board, in spite of representations addressed to it, is quite indifferent in the matter.

The people's distress may yet be relieved if the kind-hearted and dutiful members of the District Board or some charitably-disposed wealthy men come forward to their aid.

SANJIVANI,  
May 10th, 1890.

A case of coolie oppression.

45. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 10th May, writes to the following effect:—

On the 27th April last some coolies embarked on board the steamer *Pluver*, belonging to the River Steam Navigation Company and plying between Goalundo and Assam. Among them were two Hindu Madrassee coolies who having refused to eat the food which was cooked in the same place where the food of the Mahomedan crew of the steamer is cooked, the medical officer of the steamer used force towards them. Whereupon they attempted to drown themselves in the river, but were prevented from doing so. They took no food for two days, and yet the medical officer resolved not to make any separate arrangement for the preparation of their food. The coolies will therefore either lose their caste or die of starvation.

Coolie oppression, says the editor, will not be checked unless Sir Stuart Bayley passes some stringent laws on the subject.



46. The same paper says that the late Mr. Colman Macaulay rose to an eminent position within a short time by sheer force of merit. The Civil Service has undoubtedly lost by his death one of its most talented members. His untimely death will grieve his friends and relatives the more as it happened so unexpectedly.

The late Mr. Colman Macaulay.

SANJIVANI,  
May 10th, 1890.

47. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 11th May, says that it was expected that the *Englishman* newspaper would, as a matter of course, take the side of the indigo planters of Jessore in their quarrel with the ryots of that place. For who does not know that that paper is the mukhtar of the planters? Even if the *Englishman* had known the statement of the *Indian Mirror's* correspondent on the subject of the disturbances at Benodpore to be correct, it would have wanted courage to make the admission. That it should blame the correspondents of the *Indian Mirror* and other native papers is also a matter of course. The writer does not find fault with the *Englishman* on that account. The *Englishman* is in the pay of the planters, and true to its salt it advocates the planters' cause. No blame can attach to it for doing what gratitude requires it to do. The writer would have been sorry if the *Englishman* had acted otherwise than it is doing. He would indeed have been seriously alarmed if, for the sake of truth and *dharma*, the *Englishman* had advocated the cause of the down-trodden ryots. For who does not fear to see a villain in the garb of a saint? Two pleaders and two mukhtars from Magura have contradicted the *Englishman's* account of the indigo disputes in that sub-division. But considering that there is now no doubt in the public mind that the indigo planters are oppressing the ryots, these contradictions are superfluous. As for Government, it may or may not believe the indigo planters to be the oppressors. But it should bear in mind that it, and nobody else, will have in the end to suffer the consequences of all this oppression.

The *Englishman* newspaper and the indigo disputes in Jessore.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
May 11th, 1890.

48. The *Gramvasi*, of the 12th May, has learnt that the zemindars' men are in the habit of taking *dán* from all sellers of articles within the limits of the town of Uluberia. Levy of *dán* in this form is opposed to the ordinary practice of the zemindars, who levy *dán* only on persons selling goods in hâts and bazars. The zemindars' men in Uluberia also levy fees on boats coming to or going from the Uluberia ghâts. It is hoped that the kind-hearted zemindar, Rani Durgasundari, will put down the practices complained of above.

Levy of illegal fees by zemindars' men in Uluberia in the district of Howrah.

GRAMVASI,  
May 12th, 1890.

49. The *Som Prakash*, of the 12th May, is extremely sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Macaulay. The deceased gentleman was an able and high-minded officer, and the public have been losers by his death.

The late Mr. Macaulay.

SOM PRAKASH,  
May 12th, 1890.

50. The *Samvâd Prabhakar*, of the 13th May, says that the entire Hindu community will dissent from the views of Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna in regard to Hindu holidays in public offices. How dare the Pundit declare that Shivaratri, Dolejatra, and Rathjatra are not important festivals with the Bengalis? But coming as the statement does from Pundit Nyayaratna, it will not take anybody by surprise.

Pundit Nyayaratna on the question of Hindu holidays.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
May 13th, 1890.

Perhaps the Chamber of Commerce thought that Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna being a C.I.E. and Principal of the Sanskrit College, his opinion would be unassailable, and the whole Hindu community would bow to it. But the Chamber and the Government have been clearly mistaken. Pundit Nyayaratna is not the leader of the Pundits of Bengal, and Government has only to enquire of the principal professors in the *talas* of



DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
May 13th, 1890.

Bengal to know from what motive Pundit Nyayaratna has expressed himself in the manner he has done on the subject of the Hindu holidays.

51. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 13th May, says that Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna and his so-called learned colleagues in the Sanskrit College may not admit the fact that Durga

Pundit Nyayaratna on the Durga Pujah holidays.  
Pujah proper begins with the *Bodhan* ceremony and ends with the casting of the image into the river Ganges. But pundits, properly so called, have admitted this before Pundit Nyayaratna. According to the three different practices in vogue in regard to the *Bodhan* ceremony, the pujah extends over 15, 10, and 5 days, respectively. But Pundit Nyayaratna has seen fit to assert that the practice according to which the pujah consists of only 5 days is the universal practice, although the other two practices are equally prevalent. The Pundit, however, is shrewd enough not to displease anybody, and has therefore kindly recommended a twelve days' holiday for the Durga Pujah, though the pujah, in his opinion, properly does not require more than five days. But if the pujah does not properly require more than five days, why this recommendation for closing the offices for twelve days? Where was the necessity for such duplicity? Pundit Nyayaratna's vast learning may enable him to consider five days enough for the performance of the pujah, but the great mass of the people have not yet attained to the pinnacle of learning on which the Pundit sits, and they may, therefore, yet follow the practice under which the pujah extends over a fortnight. Again, political pundits may be satisfied with performing the pujah by proxy, but others will not. And if the ceremony can be satisfactorily performed by proxy, why close the offices even for five days?

The Chamber of Commerce has, indeed, been very judicious in its selection of an advocate, but it ought to know that the whole Hindu community will dissent from the views of its advocate if they are such as have been expressed in Pundit Nyayaratna's letters to it. Sir Steuart Bayley and Lord Lansdowne will incur the displeasure of the whole Hindu community if they act upon the erroneous advice of Pundit Nyayaratna. The Durga Pujah holidays should no longer be tampered with.

The Pundit's view about the other Hindu holidays need not be discussed, as his views on the subject of the Durga Pujah holidays show that he possesses extraordinary erudition and knowledge of the Shastras.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA.

The killing of natives by Europeans.

52. The same paper has the following:—

The Europeans in India number not more than a lakh and forty-four thousand, whereas the native population numbers about 25 crores. If the Europeans persist in their present wanton course of killing the natives, the loss to the native population will be very trifling indeed. But if the 25 crores of natives take it into their heads to kill the Europeans with equal wantonness, will there be a single European left in India? And the tables may be turned at any moment, considering that the odds against the Europeans are overwhelming—twenty five crores against a lakh. The Europeans cannot therefore be too careful, if for no other reason, at least for the sake of self-preservation and the preservation of their empire in the East. It bodes no good to an empire where the weak, who constitute the mass, are not protected against oppressions by the strong. There is not a province in India where the weak natives do not die every day at the hands of the Europeans. The *Tirhoot Courier* lately reported that three natives were severely wounded by a man named Tripe, the latter's excuse being that he inflicted the wounds in self-defence. Yes, self-defence is always the excuse in such cases. But if the natives took to retorting on the same plea, what a convulsion would there be. And who can say that the natives will not take to retorting in self-defence when the evil reaches its climax?



When Mr. Bradlaugh asked Sir John Gorst for a statement showing the number of natives killed by Europeans in India within the last five years, he was silenced on the plea of expenditure. But Sir John will be the last man to take that plea if the natives take to killing the Europeans, and if a statement of the number of Europeans killed by natives is called for. Indeed, every tree in India will then be turned into a gallows for hanging the natives, and heaven and earth will be moved to get the evil redressed.

The number of natives dying at the hands of Europeans is daily increasing, and it has become necessary to nip the evil in the bud, not only for the sake of justice, but also in the interest of the Europeans themselves.

53. Referring to the *Englishman's* article in favour of the proposed scheme for introducing the English system of weights and measures throughout India, the same paper observes as follows:—

The question of weights and measures.

The *Englishman* says that the European system will be more convenient to the entire native population than the Indian system. Yes, it will be a convenience to the 20 crores of ignorant and illiterate Indians to use English weights and measures, and it will be an inconvenience to a handful of educated Europeans to use Indian weights and measures! No right-minded man will, in fact, deny that the Indian system will suit the Indians best. The *Englishman* is also wrong in taking a maund at 80lbs. The people of this country rate a maund at 82lbs. and sometimes more.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
May 13th, 1890.

54. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 15th May, feels sanguine that Mr. Harris, Magistrate of Jessore, will after all do justice in the case which is

The indigo affair in Jessore.

being tried by him in connection with the indigo disputes. The whole affair now seems to be coming towards a peaceful conclusion. It appears as if Sir Steuart has at last risen from his deep slumber, and that Mr. Stevens has inaugurated an era of good administration immediately after his arrival in the Secretariat. The Jessore affair has blighted the reputation of Mr. Smith, and was about to destroy the good name of Sir Steuart's administration. But there is now seen a gleam of hope that the public have heard the last of the indigo-planter's oppressions, and of the misdoings of the police and Mr. Luson.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
May 15th, 1890.

55. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 15th May, says that, by staying in the metropolis till the middle of May, Sir Steuart Bayley has clearly shown that the rulers can remain in the plains during the summer if they please, without injuring their health. Sir Steuart's late departure for the hills has greatly pleased his subjects.

Sir Steuart Bayley's late departure for the hills.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
May 15th, 1890.

#### ASSAM PAPERS.

56. A correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, of the 5th May, complains that appointments in the Postal Department, Assam, have become a monopoly of the Calcutta people. The grievances of the Assamese in this respect have been repeatedly agitated in this paper, but without effect.

The Assamese and the Postal Department of Assam.

PARIDARSHAK,  
May 5th, 1890.

57. The same paper regrets the transfer of Baboo Bansidhar Sen, Hospital Assistant, from Sylhet to Lushai, and says that the Sylhet Municipality should endeavour to get him retransferred to Sylhet during this epidemic season, as it is not likely that an experienced man like Baboo Bansidhar will be sent to take his place.

Baboo Bansidhar Sen, Hospital Assistant, Sylhet.

PARIDARSHAK.

58. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Habigunge, complains of the extreme corruption of the zilladars (revenue collectors) of the place. The

The zilladars of Habigunge.

PARIDARSHAK.



tehsildar, who is at the head of them, seems to take no notice of it. Mr. Tennon is earnestly requested to look carefully into the matter.

PARIDARSHAK,  
May 5th, 1890.

59. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Sunamgunge, complains of the conduct of a certain subordinate official of the place, who, as a rule, ill-

A subordinate official of Sunamgunge.

treats and exacts undue respect from people

who come in contact with him in the course of business. The correspondent threatens to bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Commissioner if the official does not mend his ways.

PARIDARSHAK.

60. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Sunamgunge,

draws attention to the extreme corruption of the ministerial officers of the Court of Moulvi Bazar. These officers are known to destroy

Corruption of ministerial officers at Moulvi Bazar in Sylhet.

petitions and to steal court-fee stamps therefrom.

The land registration establishment cannot also be spoken of in any better terms. The mohurrir has got into an inveterate habit of taking bribes. He will not return a single document without receiving a bribe, and those who refuse to gratify him in this way are sure to be harassed for months.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 17th May 1890.*